

IX EVERWIN VIDHYASHRAM
HISTORY & GEOGRAPHY
CHAPTER 2 – SOCIALISM IN EUROPE AND THE
RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

The Age of Social change:

- Inspired by the French Revolution, new ideas about individual rights and societal changes, began to be discussed in Europe and Asia.
- Three different views/groups sprouted up- Liberals, Radicals and Conservations.

Liberals:

- Tolerance to religions.
- Safeguarded rights of individuals.
- They were not democrats as:
 - a) believed in voting rights to propertied men
 - b) Opposed voting rights to women.

Radicals:

- Government based on majority of population. Opposed Privileges of wealthy factory owners and landlords.

Conservatives:

- Earlier opposed the idea of change. Later accepted some changes. Believed in preserving and respecting past.

Industrial society and social change:

- New cities rose with the Industrial Revolution Men, women and children worked in factories long working hours with low wages. Low demand led to unemployment rapidly growing towns faced housing and sanitation problems.

Liberals and radicals rallied around these issues and wanted revolution.

The coming of socialism to Europe:

Socialism opposed private property and supported collective social interests.

Karl Marx (1818-1883) joined with Friedrich Engels(1820-1895) suggests that workers have to overthrow capitalism and the rule of private property.

Robert Owen (New harmony in Indiana) and Louis Blanc wanted the government to encourage cooperatives and replace capitalist enterprises.

Support for socialism:

Support International body was formed social Democratic party and Labour party began to working and England and Germany to improve working and living conditions.

The Russian Revolution:

It refers to decline of monarchy on February in 1917 and led to revolutionary events in October 1917.

The Russian Empire in 1914:

Tsar Nicholas II ruled Russia. Russian orthodox Christianity along with Catholics, protestants, Muslims and Buddhists comprised the major religions.

Economy and Society:

85% of the Russian economy was sustained by agriculture.

In 1890's, Russian Railway networks expanded Industries were privately owned. Workers were divided by skills Metal workers were considered as aristocrats.

Peasant cultivated land owned by nobility, crown and orthodox church.

Socialism in Russia:

Before 1914, all political parties were illegal in Russia.

The Russian social democratic workers party were formed in 1898.

Socialists in the countryside formed in countryside formed the socialist Revolutionary party in 1900.

Lenin, a social democrat, wanted disciplined party with quality members.

He led the Bolshevik group.
Mensheviks wanted party to be opened to all.

The 1905 revolution:

Year 1904 was the worst for Russian workers. Prices of essential goods increased. Strikes demanding reduction of working hours, increases in wages and improvement in working conditions.

Workers led by father Gapon were attacked by police killing hundreds. This came to be known as Bloody Sunday and started the 1905 Revolution.

Country wide strikes, students walk outs. Tsar allowed creation of an elected consultative parliament or Duma.

Tsar suspended first duma and installed conservative backed second duma. Liberals and revolutionaries were kept out.

The first world war and the Russian Empire:

Tsar Nicolas II without consulting Duma had become a part of the war.

Russian suffered shocking defeat along with million casualties.

Economy was badly hit with cut off supplies and breaking of Industries equipments.

Labour shortage, shut down small industries people faced scarcity of bread and flour.

The February Revolution in Petrograd:

Winter of 1917 made the conditions in the capital worse with food shortage in workers quarters.

Workers protest against 50 factories lock out with strikes joined by women. 22nd feb . This event marked the international women's day.

Duma suspended.

Many regiments joined striking workers formation of soviet. A provisional government was formed. Constituent assembly elected by UAF.

Finally, Monarchy brought down in 1917.

After February:

Lenin returned from exile in 1917. Release of Lenin's April theses. Bolshevik party rename communist party. Within Bolsheviks leaders differed on the issue of revolution.

Workers movement began, trade union grew. In rural areas, peasant influenced by socialist revolutionaries seized land.

October Revolution 1917

Intense conflict between the provisional government and Bolsheviks grew.

It ended with all Russian congress of soviets in Petrograd approving the Bolshevik action.

Amidst heavy fighting in other cities. Bolsheviks took hold of Moscow and Petrograd by December.

What changed the October:

Private property was opposed. Industries and banks were nationalized. Land was declared social property. Large houses partitioned as per family requirement.

Old titles of aristocracy banned. Bolshevik party renamed as Russian communist party.

The Civil war:

Land redistribution policy created chaos. The pro Tsarists (whites) and the pro socialist revolutionaries the greens fought a civil war with pre Bolshevik during 1918 and 1919. Bolsheviks with the support of non-Russian nationality and jadidists tried to consolidate power. Amidst this civil war, Bolsheviks created soviet union (USSR) in December 1922.

Making a socialist society.

Centralised planning was introduced with the introduction of five year plans.
schooling Health care facility

Stalinism and collectivization:

Russia faced acute shortage of food grains.

Government fixed prices of grains traders in rural areas who are hoarding stocks for getting high prices.

Collective farming (Kolkhoz) was introduced severely punished, deported and exited. Collectivisation showed no increase in Production.

The Global influence of the Russian Revolution and the USSR.

Communist parties began to be formed around the world and many flocked to USSR to receive education in communist universities. No doubt USSR became a great power with developed industries and agriculture, but basic freedom for its people was absent. Development was carried out with repression.

Socialist ideas were rethought around the world.

GEOGRAPHY **CHAPTER – 3 DRAINAGE**

The Drainage: The river system of an area.

Drainage basin: An area drained by a single river system.

Water Divide: An upland/ elevated area separating two drainage basins.

Drainage pattern:

Dendritic – (Tree)

Trellis – (Right angles)

Rectangular – (Strongly joined rocky terrain)

Radial – dome like structure)

Drainage system in India are controlled by the relief features of the sub-continent.

Major groups of Indian rivers:

1) The Himalayan Rivers 2) The Peninsular rivers

The Himalayan River:

Length – 2900 km

Source – Tiber near Manasarovar lake (west)

Enters India in Ladakh region of J and K.

Tributaries – Zaskar, Nubra, shyok and Hunza

River Delta – Indus ultimately drains into the Arabian sea east of Karachi forming a delta.

2. Ganga River:

Length – 2500 km

Source – Bhagirathi fed by Gangotri glacier. Joined by Alaknanda at Dev Prayag in Uttarakhand.

Tributaries : Yamuna, Ghaghara, Gandak and the Kosi.

3. Brahmaputra River:

Source: Tibet east of Manasarovar lake. In AP it is called Dihang. Tributaries: Dibang, Lohit, Jena and many others in Assam.

Both the rivers Ganga and Brahmaputra forms sundarbans, the largest and fastest growing delta in the world.

Peninsular rivers:

1. The Narmada Basin:

Source: Amarkantak hills in MP and drains into Arabian sea. Drainage basin: Drains the states of MP and Gujarat.

2. Tapi/ Tapti Basin:

Sources: Satpura ranges in Betul distr into Arabian sea.

Drainage basin: Drains the states of Gujarat, Maharashtra and MP

3. Godavari Basin: Largest Peninsular river: Length 1500km

Source: Slopes of western ghats in Nasik district and drains to B of B.

Drainage basin: Drains the states of Maharashtra (50% area) MP, Odisha and AP.

Tributaries: Purna, Wardha, Pranhita, Manjra, Wainganga and Penganga. (Dakshin ganga)

4. Mahanadi basin:

Source: Highlands of Chattisgarh.

Length :860km

Drainage basin: Covers the states of Maharashtra, Chattisgarh, Jharkhand and Odisha.

5. Krishna basin:

Source: Mahabaleshwar Length: 1400km.

Tributaries: Tungabhadra, Ghatpraba, Musi and Bhima.

Drainage basin: Covers the states of Maharashtra, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh.

6. Kaveri Basin:

Source: Brahmagiri length: 760km. Main Tributaries: Amaravathi, Bhavani, Hemavata and Kaveri.

Drainage basin: parts of Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu

Other Peninsular Rivers:

Brahmani, Baitarani, Damodar, Sabarrekha (all these rivers drain into B of B.)

Lakes of India:

A body of water that lies in a hollow in the earth's surface and is surrounded by land.

Salt water lakes or lagoons: Chilika lake, Pulicat lake, Koller lake.

Fresh water lakes: Wular lake, Dal, Bhial, Nainital, Loktak and Barapani lake.

Man-made lakes: Guru Gobind Sagar lake.